THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

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# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

**Job Work,**

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

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BY AUTHORITY.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public, No. 62.]

AN ACT making appropriations for light houses, light-boats, buoys, etc., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby made, and directed to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: *Provided, however*, If a good title to any land which it may be necessary to use connot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession when the interest of the United States demands it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature, in any State wherein such land may be situated, subsequent to the passage of this act, to wit:

MAINE.

For rebuilding light house and keeper's dwelling on Petit Menan island, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding light house on Baker's island, five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding light house on Franklin island, five thousand dollars.

For procuring illuminating apparatus, and completing light house tower and buildings, authorized to be built on Boone island, nineteen thousand nine hundred and seventy three dollars.

For an iron bell boat, to be stationed to mark Alden's Rock, five thousand dollars.

For fog signal, and dwelling for keeper, near Manheigin light house, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For harbor light on or near breakwater at Portland, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For completion of beacon on Buck ledge, Penobscot river, in addition to five hundred dollars already appropriated, two thousand dollars.

For restoring the two other stone beacons on Penobscot river, one thousand dollars.

For fog signals on Mount Desert Rock and Matinicus light houses, five thousand dollars.

For buoys for the waters on the coast of Maine, viz: St. Croix river, near the breakwater, Portland, Maine, and for beacons and bouys at other important points in the St. Croix, Kennebeck, and Penobscot rivers, etc., two thousand dollars.

For light on pier head at Kennebunk harbor, five hundred dollars.

For a light house to mark the eastern extremity to Edgemoggin Reach, to be placed upon such point as may be determined, upon careful examination and survey, six thousand dollars.

For beacons to mark ledges in Castine harbor, Maine, five thousand dollars.

For a beacon on a ledge in St. Croix river, about four miles below the town of Calais, and a light house upon Big island, at the mouth of St. Croix river, nine thousand dollars.

For a light house on or near the Widow's island, at the eastern entrance of Fox island thoroughfare, five thousand dollars.

For a light house at the entrance of the thoroughfare at Isle au Haute, five thousand dollars.

For a light house on Southern island, at the entrance of Tenant's harbor, in the town of St. George, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light house on the entrance of Winter harbor, in Goldsburgh, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For the erection of two beacons in West Passamaquoddy bay, to mark the channel over the bar at the western entrance, three thousand dollars.

For a beacon on harbor ledge, a spindle on Seal ledges, a spindle on Ship Yard ledge, a spindle on Lowell's Rock, and a buoy on Ram Island ledge, in Rockport harbor, Camden, six thousand dollars.

For a light house on Noddle's island, at the entrance to the harbor of Castine and Brooksville, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For a day mark or beacon on Trott's ledge, about one mile from the the entrance to Castine and Brooksville harbor, five hundred dollars.

For a light house at Dry Point, on Lineken's Neck, on the westerly side of the Damariscotta river, six thousand dollars.

For a light house on Wood island, five thousand dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS.

For continuation of the work on foundation and light house buildings on the rocks called "Sow and Pigs," thirty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding light house at Gay head and fitting it with first order illuminating apparatus, thirty thousand dollars.

That the sums appropriated March three, eighteen hundred and fifty one, and August thirty one, eighteen hundred and fifty two, "for iron spindles on the Graves and Harding's ledges, Boston harbor," be applied to the procuring and placing a bell and triangle beacons on these points.

For the erection of a light house and keeper's dwelling on Egg Rock island, near Nahant, being the sum appropriated for this object September twenty eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, five thousand dollars.

For the removal of the light house at Truro, (highlands,) Cape Cod, to a proper site, and for fitting the same with the most approved illuminating apparatus, and to serve as substitute for three lights at Nansett beach, twenty five thousand dollars.

For the preservation of the site of Billingsgate Island light house, (Welifleet,) two thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light house at Brant's Point, Nantucket, fifteen thousand dollars.

For large fog-bells for light vessels in the Vineyard sounds, in exchange for the small ones now in use on board of these vessels, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For four iron twelve pounder guns and equipments for fog signals on board of light vessels in Vineyard sound two thousand dollars.

For iron buoys and buoy boats for approaches to Boston bay and on Nantucket shoals, five thousand dollars.

For a light house and keeper's house on or near the "Point of Rocks," Westport, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

For a light house on the spit situated at the entrance of the Narrows, Boston harbor, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the erection of a day beacon, sixty feet high, on "Point Alderton bar," on the south side of the entrance to Light house channel, eighteen thousand dollars.

For placing buoys in the New Bedford collection district, on rock at the mouth of Monument river; on Bourne's flat, at the turn of the channel above Siah's Point; one between the last named place and Bource's Neck; one at each end of Pismire Bed; one on rock in the channel of Dartmouth river; one on Cow Rock ledge; and one on rock in Phinney's passage, two thousand dollars.

VERMONT.

For two small lights to be placed on the pier at Burlington, two thousand dollars.

For a fog signal at Juniper Island light house, lake Champlain, eight thousand dollars.

RHODE ISLAND.

For a new light-house tower and illuminating apparatus on Beaver Tail, and for a fog signal, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For rebuilding the light house and keeper's dwelling at Watch Hill, and for repairs of sea wall to preserve the light house site, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For a beacon light at Bristol Ferry, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon or spindle to mark the reef extending from Block island, two thousand dollars.

CONNECTICUT.

For completing the beaconage and buoyage of the Connecticut river as authorized by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty three, five thousand dollars.

For a fog bell at Saybrook light house, Connecticut, one thousand dollars.

For a beacon at Sugar reef, east entrance of Long Island Sound, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon on Long Point, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon on Sea Flower reef, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For a fog signal at or near Lynde Point light house, eight hundred dollars.

For buoys at the eastern extremity of Watch Hill reef, and on "Whamphasoe," entrance to Stonington harbor, five hundred dollars

For a light house at or near Niantic, Long Island Sound, four thousand dollars.

For a beacon on Black ledge, entrance to New London harbor, two thousand dollars.

For a beacon on the Whale, two thousand dollars.

For buoys in the harbor of Noank and Mystic, five hundred dollars.

For a light house on Black Point, between the Connecticut river and New London, five thousand dollars.

For a harbor light on the end of the breakwater at Southport, one thousand dollars.

For a fog-bell at the North Dumpling light house, in place of the one now kept up at the expense of private companies, eight hundred dollars.

NEW YORK.

For erecting a first class sea coast light house tower, and fitting it with the most approved illuminating apparatus, near Great West bay, Long Island, thirty five thousand dollars.

For a fog signal, with machinery, at Little Gull Island light house, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For a fog signal at Stony Point light house, eight hundred dollars.

For a beacon light to mark entrance to Loyd's harbor, Huntingdon bay, Long Island, four thousand dollars.

For a light house at or near Race Point, Fisher's island, Long Island Sound, eight thousand dollars.

For a light house on Horton's Point, Long Island Sound, four thousand dollars.

For a light house at or near Windmill Point, Lake Champlain, eight thousand dollars.

For a small light at north end of Isle au Motte, Lake Champlain, five hundred dollars.

For a light house at or near Crown Point, Lake Champlain, eight thousand dollars.

For nine small lights near Whitehall, in place of those at present kept up by steamboat companies, Lake Champlain, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For buoys for the following points in Lake Champlain, viz: on "Point au Fer reef," "Perry's reef" near "Valcour island," on "Ferris's reef," and on "Schuyler's island reef," seven hundred dollars.

For buoys in Long Island Sound, at the following points, viz: Hay Beach flats, Great Hog neck, South Hole, Little Hog neck, Midway bar, entrance of channel at River Head, Shelter island ferry, at Neckoll's Rocks, between Rum Head and Mishomac Point, at a shoal east of Gardiner's Point, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For an iron bell buoy on or near Shagwong reef, five thousand dollars.

For iron pile beacon on the southern part of the Romer shoal, New York bay, twenty-five thousand dollars.

NEW JERSEY.

For the continuation of the system of protecting human life from shipwreck, as heretofore established, by life boats, on the New Jersey coast, twenty thousand dollars.

For a first class light house, to be fitted with the most approved illuminating apparatus, to be placed in the vicinity of Absecum inlet, to guide navigators clear of Absecum and Brigantine shoals, thirty five thousand dollars.

For a bell buoy and a nun buoy for Absecum bar, five thousand dollars.

For a large buoy or buoy boat, to be placed on the southwest of the overfalls, Delaware bay, one thousand dollars.

For a first class iron buoy, to be placed on the northeast part of Five Fathom bank, eight hundred dollars.

DELAWARE.

Towards the erection of a light house at Cross ledge, in place of the light vessel at present at that point, thirty thousand dollars.

For a first class iron buoy, to be placed on McCrie's shoal, mouth of Delaware bay, eight hundred dollars.

For a beacon light on the pier at Port Penn, Delaware bay, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For a beacon light on Reedy Point, Delaware bay, three thousand dollars.

For refitting Cape Henlopen light house with first order illuminating apparatus, fifteen thousand dollars.

For light house on or near John shoals, Delaware bay, thirty thousand dollars.

For a fog signal to be placed at the Delaware Breakwater light house eight hundred dollars.

For a fog signal, to be placed at the Reedy Island light house, eight hundred dollars.

For banking in Reedy island and preserving the site of the light house, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars.

For a large iron bell buoy, to be placed on or near Fenwick Island shoal, five thousand dollars.

For a light house on Bower's beach between Murder Kill and Jones's creeks, Delaware bay, five thousand dollars.

For a light house at or near the mouth of Old Duck creek, on the west side of Delaware bay, five thousand dollars.

MARYLAND.

For a light house on or near the "Seven Foot Knoll," at the mouth of the Patapsco river, in addition to the appropriations approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, and March three, eighteen hundred and fifty one, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light house on Sandy Point, Chesapeake bay, eight thousand dollars.

For a light house on Drum Point, entrance of Patuxent river, five thousand dollars.

For a light house on Love Point, or the extremity of the shoal, (the northern extremity of Kent island,) mouth of Chester river, Maryland, fifteen thousand dollars.

For buoys and stakes at the following points in the Great Choptank river, viz: at Jamaica shoals, Sugar Loaf, Hambrook, and Middle Ground, near mouth of the river, one thousand dollars.

VIRGINIA.

For a light house on Smith's Point shoal, mouth of Potomac river, in place of the light house on Smith's Point, and the light vessel at present placed to mark the extremity of the shoal, twenty five thousand dollars.

For a light house half way between Cape Henry and Body's Island light house, and on or near False Cape Henry, twenty five thousand dollars.

For a light on or near York spit, Chesapeake bay, fifteen thousand dollars.

For buoys at Green Point and Sandy Point, in York river, five hundred dollars.

For a light house on the shoals off Cherrystone, or on Sandy Point, to mark the entrance to Cherrystone harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For buoys or stakes, to be placed in the Chesapeake bay on the following points, viz: Fisherman's, Pickett's Hole, Cherrystone, Pocomoke flats, Hunting creek, Deep creek, Chesconnessex, Onancock, Pangoteague, Nasevadox, the Gulf, New Point Comfort, Peankatank river, Great Wicomico river, Rappahannock river, Drum Point spit, near Stingray Point, and near Smith's Point light vessel, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For buoys and stakes in the Potomac river between Alexandria and Georgetown, two hundred dollars.

For a light house on such point as may be determined upon, after careful examination and survey, to mark the entrance to the Cone and Yeocomico rivers from the Potomac, five thousand dollars.

For forty three buoys for buoying the Kettle Bottons, and completing the buoyage of the Potomac river from its mouth to the port of Alexandria, three thousand dollars.

For buoys to be placed in suitable places in Matchipungo bay and its tributaries, one thousand dollars.

For a small light on the wharf of the naval hospital at Norfolk, five hundred dollars.

For a fog bell to be placed near the light house at old Point Comfort, and for a small light on the inner spit to mark the entrance to the anchorage off Old Point Comfort, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a small pile light house on the extremity of the shoal making out from Stingray Point, mouth of the Rappahannock river, twelve thousand dollars.

NORTH CAROLINA.

For a pile light house on or near Wade's Point, in place of the light vessel at that point, which cannot be repaired, ten thousand dollars.

For a small beacon light, to range with the main light, near Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina, one thousand dollars.

For a small beacon light on or near the point of Cape Hatteras, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a small beacon light on Federal Point, Cape Fear, to range with the light house on that point, and to be a substitute for the vessel on Horse Shoe shoal, eight hundred dollars.

For buoys and stakes for Albemarle, Pamlico, Core, and Croatan sounds, Neuse river, Pamlico river, Roanoke river, and the straits from Core sound to Beaufort, two thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For a light house on Roanoke marshes, ten thousand dollars.

For a pile light house on the northwest point of Royal shoal, ten thousand dollars.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

For erecting a permanent beacon, to range with Charleston light, for crossing the bar, as a substitute for the present movable lantern, one thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the two beacons on Sullivan's island, and for building a keeper's house, six thousand dollars.

For a small beacon light on Fort Sumpter, Charleston harbor, one thousand dollars.

Fort a light on the Battery, at Charleston, two thousand dollars.

For a small light on Castle Pinckney, to mark the channels from the bar to the city, and up the Cooper river, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light house to mark the shoals off Cape Roman, in place of the present light at that locality, and for buoys to mark the inner channel, called the "slue," in addition to the appropriation of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty three, for changing the present light at Cape Roman, thirty thousand dollars.

For a light house and beacon light on the north point of Hunting island, to serve as a seacoast light, and range for the Swash channel, in place of the light vessel at present stationed off St. Helena, and for repairing and placing that vessel at Combakee bank, thirty thousand dollars.

For a day beacon or buoy in St. Helena sound, eight hundred dollars.

For a first class light vessel, to take the place of the present inefficient one stationed at Martin's Industry, and for repairing the present vessel, (after the larger vessel is built,) and placing it at or near the entrance to Calibogue sound, thirty thousand dollars.

For a light house and beacon light on or near Hilton Head, to guide to Port Royal harbor entrance, ten thousand dollars.

For five iron buoys for Port Royal harbor, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For buoys for St. Helena bar, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For two beacons to serve as a range to Calibogue sound, five thousand dollars.

GEORGIA.

For iron buoys and day beacons for Tybee bar and Savannah river, ten thousand dollars.

For iron buoys for the Altamaha sound and river, five thousand dollars.

For iron buoys for St. Catharine's sound and inlet, Sapelo and Doboy bars and sounds, and the channels leading through them, and at the south bar of Cumberland sound, five thousand dollars.

For iron buoys to be placed in the St. Mary's and St. Andrews bays, two thousand dollars.

FLORIDA.

For the erection of a light house and beacon light, to serve as a range for the channel across the bar in place of the present light house at the mouth of St. John's river, in addition to the balance of the appropriation, approved August thirty first, eighteen hundred and fifty two, for the preservation of the site, which is hereby made applicable to the same objects, fifteen thousand dollars.

For rebuilding on a proper site, and elevating and refitting with the most approved illuminary apparatus, the light house at Pensacola, twenty five thousand dollars.

For buoys for the St. John's bar and river, two thousand dollars.

For elevating and fitting with the most approved illuminating apparatus the light house tower at Cape Florida, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the beacon on Rebecca shoals, five thousand dollars.

For iron buoys for Key West harbor and approaches, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a small beacon light near or on Fort McRea, Pensacola, one thousand dollars.

For two large iron buoys for Pensacola bar, one thousand dollars.

For day beacons and buoys, to mark the channels in Appalachicola bay and St. George's sound from Dod Island light house, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light house on Southwest Cape, west side Appalachee bay, fifteen thousand dollars.

For a beacon, buoy, or bell boat, as may be found most expedient, to mark the Ocklockonee shoal, five thousand dollars.

For day marks, buoys, and stakes, to mark the bar and channels of the St. Mark's river, five thousand dollars.

For a beacon light to be placed on the most eligible site at or near the western entrance into St. George's sound, to enable vessels to enter at night, five thousand dollars.

ALABAMA.

For making permanent five range stakes, with lights where required, at the Choctaw Pass and Dog River bar, Mobile, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the buoyage and stakeage of the channels in Mobile bay, Dauphin, Petit Bois, Horn, Ship, and Cat Island Passes, ten thousand dollars.

For a light and fog bell, to be placed on board of the Bethel and hospital ship moored in the harbor of Mobile, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

MISSISSIPPI.

For buoyage and stakeage of Pascagoula entrance and bay and of the approaches to Biloxi, Mississippi City, and Shieldsboro', eight thousand dollars.

For a light house on St. Joseph's island, ten thousand dollars.

LOUISIANA.

For a new light-house at Port Pontchartrain, in the place of the present structure, which will not admit of being repaired, six thousand dollars.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

## Extension of the Central Road.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

FRANKLIN, N. C., Aug. 26, 1854.

*Editor of News:*

In a previous communication, addressed to you from Knoxville, which was published in your paper, I proposed at a subsequent period to offer some additional arguments in favor of the extension west of the North Carolina Central Railroad. The State elections being over, and finding myself confined to this locality, much better able to examine Railroad projects than to travel, I avail myself of the present occasion to comply with my promise.

In advocating the extension, it may not be inappropriate to take a retrospective view of the rise and progress of internal improvements in this State, for the purpose of profiting by past experience.

The project of extending a Railroad from Beaufort Harbor on the Atlantic, to Memphis on the Mississippi river, via Knoxville, had its advocates among the earliest and ablest friends of internal improvements in the State. The portion of the State situated west of the French Broad river, was at that period measurably unknown, being inaccessible for want of roads, and a large portion of it was inhabited by Indians. Hence as a Turnpike road had been constructed down French Broad river, notwithstanding it was far from being on a line to Memphis, it was naturally looked to as the only outlet to reach that important commercial point on the Mississippi river.—This great enterprise, which was the most important, as a State work, ever advocated in the State, being in advance of the times—there being no railroad and comparatively but few steamboats to connect with, in the Mississippi valley—it was finally abandoned; and instead of building our railroad through the centre of the State, from the Atlantic seaboard to her western limits, railroads were undertaken which were merely local in their character, without any apparent design other than to accommodate some particular section, and build up some town or village. The location of the Raleigh and Gaston and the Wilmington and Raleigh railroads were of this description, and were governed more in their original location by a desire to accommodate the trade and travel, and build up commercial towns in other States, than our own. The want of connection with other railroads, south and west, and having no connection on the north except with the Petersburg and Richmond road, disconnected at those cities, where transhipment of freight and baggage had to take place, the North Carolina roads, as might have been expected, proved entire failures.

The stock in both roads became valueless, and in 1848 the Legislature was called on to appropriate money to keep the cars from stopping on the Raleigh and Gaston road, its income not being sufficient to defray its expenses.

The practicability of railroads having been demonstrated in other States, led to renewed exertions in this, and at the session of 1848 the memorable contest took place between the internal improvement and the anti-internal improvement parties, which was decided in favor of the former by the casting vote of a Democratic Speaker.

It is true there were more Whigs than Democrats who voted in favor of internal improvements, but not a sufficient number to accomplish any thing without the aid of a portion of the Democratic party. One was as powerless as the other. And it is not strange that this should be the condition of the political parties of the State at that period. The Whig party had been the principal advocates of the Raleigh and Gaston and Wilmington and Raleigh railroads, and had predicted their success, and that they would prove profitable investments to the individual and State stockholders. The Democratic party had opposed them as being local in their character, and had predicted that for want of through freight and travel they must prove failures, injurious to the State and individuals whose capital was invested in them.

This position of the parties had unfortunately brought the question of internal improvements into the political arena; and in 1848, when the Democrats saw their predictions realized with regard to those improvements, it was quite reasonable that they should be disinclined to engage in other schemes of internal improvement.

The question presented and decided by the Legislature was not whether the State ought to have engaged in the construction of these improvements, as regarded by some of the Democrats, but having engaged in them ought they to be abandoned and suffer an entire loss of the capital, or by improving and extending them in connection with a new system of internal improvements, save at least a portion of the capital invested in them by the State and individuals.

This was no doubt the cause of the division being favorable. And as both political parties united in commencing a new system of internal improvements in 1848, and as the previous contest had been upon projects in so many respects objectionable, neither credit for originating nor praise for opposing them, should be claimed by either party. But in the future, the great ambition should be, which can do most to extend the system of internal improvements in a manner to be productive of the greatest good to the greatest number of the people of the State.

A brief notice of the progress of improvements since 1848, is deemed necessary to direct public attention to what has been done to establish the practicability and importance of extending and perfecting the system of internal improvements. The Raleigh and Gaston and the Wilmington and Raleigh railroads have been rebuilt and laid with heavy iron.—And the Roanoke and Portsmouth road, completing the line of railroad from Raleigh and Wilmington to Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk; and also the Wilmington and Manchester road, forming a railroad connection with the Eastern portion of South Carolina, have been completed, making about 350 miles of railway which is now in successful operation, and with extension west bids fair to become a source of revenue to the State and individual stockholders.

By the act of 1848 provision was made for the extension of a Central railroad from Goldsborough on the Wilmington and Raleigh road, west to Salisbury, 180 miles, and thence south to Charlotte, 40 miles, where it connects with the railroads of South Carolina, near the centre of the State. In this improvement, which is regarded as a great State project, the State subscribed two thirds of the stock and individuals one third, making in the aggregate a capital of three millions. The work is rapidly progressing under the superintendence of Maj. Gwinn. The grading, masonry, culverts and bridges are nearly completed; and the company will commence laying the iron at each end of the road in a short time. During next year the road will be furnished with rolling stock and be put in complete operation.

At last session of the Legislature a charter was granted for the extension of the Central railroad east from Goldsboro' to Beaufort harbor, via Newbern. By the enterprising citizens of Newbern the stock has been subscribed to secure the charter, and the company formed to construct the road, which, with liberal State aid, will no doubt be completed in the next three years. Salisbury will then be connected with our seaports and also Norfolk by railroad—about 270 miles from Wilmington, 290 from Beaufort, and 300 from Norfolk.

The improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep rivers has been authorised, and is in progress. This improvement, when completed, will open a cheap mode of transportation from our inexhaustible coal fields near Salisbury to the Atlantic, and enable our citizens to furnish a portion of the southern ports with a superior article of coal at a cheaper rate than can be supplied from any mines that have been discovered. The south will not then, as now, be dependent upon the north for this important article to build up her commerce.

Salisbury is also connected by a plank road with Fayetteville, 120 miles in length, which has been built since 1848, and is paying handsome dividends. The location of these improvements, diverging as they do from Salisbury as a common centre, fixes that as a favorable point to extend the Central railroad from, west, to form a connection with the railroad and steamboats of the Mississippi valley.

As the success of that road, if built, must depend upon its being located so as to be able to command at least a fair proportion of the through freight and travel, it is important to the enterprise that it be so located as to accomplish that object, and to be able to enter into competition for the through freight and travel with the roads which are in progress of construction from Norfolk to Chattanooga.—A large portion of this line of road is completed, and the remainder is in rapid progress of construction. And when the connection between Norfolk and Savannah is completed, and through freight can be transported from the Mississippi valley to the Atlantic seaboard, free of transhipments, the two Carolinas will be literally ditched round. And it is in the power of the companies owning the lines terminating at Savannah and Norfolk to discriminate in favor of through freight and travel, so as to force the two Carolinas to the alternative of forming through connections for their own improvements with the railroads and steamboats of the Mississippi valley, or lose a large portion of the commerce they now have and render unproductive the capital which has been invested in internal improvements on the Atlantic slope. And eventually, compelled by necessity, both these States will have to procure through connections, be the cost what it may, and unite with the great railroad confederacy which is to cover the continent, and have their improvements and commercial cities fed by the streams of commerce which will flow from the great commercial fountain of the Mississippi valley. This, and this alone, can secure agricultural, manufacturing and commercial prosperity in the two Carolinas. Both have now the opportunity of forming through connections with the valley of the Mississippi, and the means of effecting that desirable object, without increasing the taxes on their people beyond the sums they are now taxed for want of those improvements, by increased cost of transportation.

South Carolina has obtained the control of charters granted by the States of Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, which authorize the extension of a railroad through the Rabun Gap of the Blue Ridge, which, when completed, will furnish her an outlet to the Mississippi valley, and complete the connection by railroad between Charleston on the Atlantic and Cincinnati on the Ohio; and by branches diverging west, with Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, St. Louis, and Memphis; and by steamboat navigation with the entire valley of the Mississippi, from whence a connection will be formed with the Pacific Ocean. This road from Charleston to Cincinnati is under the control of companies formed to complete its construction. In the States of South Carolina and Georgia the road has been commenced and the grading is progressing.—In North Carolina and Tennessee the engineers are engaged in locating the road along the valley of the Tennessee. The grades on this line are more favorable than on any line that has been surveyed across the Blue Ridge East of the Rabun Gap. In ascending the Atlantic slope to the top of the Blue Ridge, the maximum grade is only 60 feet to the mile. In descending the Tennessee river to the valley of the Mississippi, the maximum grade is 45 feet to the mile. While the grades of the lines of railroad east of the Rabun Gap, range from 68 to 116 feet to the mile, in ascending from the Atlantic, and not under 60 feet in descending to the valley of the Mississippi.

In Tennessee three charters have been granted to connect with the Rabun Gap road the steamboat navigation on the Tennessee.—1st. To Knoxville, via Maryville, 53 miles

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

from the North Carolina line. 2d. To the mouth of the Holston, where a connection would be formed with the East Tennessee and Georgia, and East Tennessee and Virginia road, and with steamboat navigation. 3rd.—From the Tellico Bottoms, on the Tennessee river, to form a connection with the East Tennessee and Georgia roads, through which a direct connection would be formed with steamboat navigation on the Hiwassee, at Charleston, and with Chattanooga on the Tennessee, and with the railroads that centre at that point from Nashville on the Cumberland, and Memphis on the Mississippi river. As the second and third projected roads will not likely exceed thirty miles in length, they will no doubt be constructed in a few years; and the present excitement in Tennessee, between those interested in the different lines, will favor that result; which, under charters granted, will be extended to form a connection with roads already constructed to Cincinnati and Chicago, which, when completed, will form near one thousand miles of railway, with its southern terminus at Charleston, and its northern at Chicago. Being located longitudinally across the continent, it will facilitate the exchange of surplus productions between the south and the north, to a greater extent than any other road that has been constructed. Of this road 68 miles are located across the west end of North Carolina, through the valley of the Tennessee. And North Carolina has the privilege of extending the Central railroad west from Salisbury to form a connection with it, midway between Charleston and Cincinnati, and midway between Beaufort Harbor on the Atlantic and Memphis on the Mississippi river. This junction would be 200 miles west of Salisbury, 500 miles west of Norfolk, 490 west of Beaufort and 470 west of Wilmington. A charter was granted at last session which authorizes the extension of a railroad through the Red Marble Gap from the junction to the Tennessee line, at the Duck Town Copper Mines—65 miles—which now furnish freight for the employment of 360 waggons and teams, and where a connection would in a few years be formed by railroad with Chattanooga, 130 miles from the junction, and by the Charleston and Memphis road with Memphis. This road, with its eastern terminus at Norfolk, Beaufort and Wilmington, and its western at Memphis on the Mississippi river, and St. Diego on the Pacific ocean, would give to North Carolina the control of 555 miles of railroad, extending along the 35th degree of latitude, the most favorable route from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

By reference to the map of the United States it will be seen that Beaufort Harbor, Salisbury, the junction with the Blue Ridge road near the mouth of the Nantihala, the Red Marble Gap, the Duck Town Copper Mines and Memphis are situated along the line of the 35th parallel of latitude, and consequently that route must be shorter than any routes which diverge north from the 35th degree to form a connection with the East Tennessee and Virginia road at a point between the 36th and 37th degrees of latitude, and then diverging south with that road to the 35th. The different routes should be tested by instrumental surveys, and the route best adapted to command through freight and travel should be adopted. The shortest practicable line would accomplish these objects, and very probably secure the transportation of the great Western and California mails.—As an instrumental survey has been made over a part of the line and the height of the elevated points already ascertained, which demonstrate the practicability of almost an air line west from Salisbury, the remaining question to be considered is, Has North Carolina the means of effecting this link in the great Atlantic and Pacific railroad, and to establish her seaports as the terminus of the greatest line of railroad on the globe, within a reasonable time, without oppressing her citizens?—The best mode of arriving at just conclusions upon this point is to examine the practical operation of other rail roads possessing fewer advantages, that have been extended from the Atlantic to the Mississippi valley.

To construct a railroad from Salisbury west to form a junction with the Rabun Gap road, would probably require on the part of the State a subscription of two millions and a half of dollars. The remainder could be raised by individuals and on the credit of the company, sufficient to complete the road.—The portion subscribed by the State could be raised by the sale of State bonds, payable in 30 years, one fifth to be issued annually. An increased tax of ten cents on the poll and a similar increase on other items of taxation, would enable the State to pay the interest of 6 per cent. until the road would be completed. If the road yielded the smallest nett profit made by any through road that has been constructed from the Atlantic to the valley of the Mississiopi, it would not be less than 7 per cent. By applying 6 per cent. to the payment of interest and one per cent. as a sinking fund to the discharge of the debt the income of the road would discharge the interest and principal in thirty years; and instead of the people of North Carolina being burthened with taxation, the expenditure of the money and amount saved by cheap transportation, which a through road alone can furnish, and the increased value of real estate, which would not be less than double what it now is, and at least 25 per cent. added to the value of all the internal improvements in the State, would far exceed the small amount which would have to be raised to pay the interest on the capital while the road is being constructed. A through road would give N. Carolina the means of taxing not only the imports and exports of the valley of the Mississippi, but also of China and of Europe, for the benefit of her own citizens, to build up internal improvements, educate their children, and relieve them from taxes.

Both these States have made some progress in the accomplishment of these objects, which demonstrates that the people of the Carolinas are fully apprised of their condition, and have determined not only to enjoy political equality, but that they will also unite in obtaining commercial freedom and free and unobstructed trade between their seaports and the Mississippi valley, and that they will not be justly styled the Rip Van Winkles of the South. It is to be hoped in this struggle for commercial freedom in the two Carolinas, like our ancestors when engaged in obtaining political liberty, we shall be prepared to pledge our fortunes if not our "lives and sacred honors" to the accomplishment of the cause of commercial liberty. And it is to be hoped in the present struggle that we of the Carolinas shall have fewer opponents to contend with, among our own people, than our ancestors had in the Revolution of '76.

A NATIVE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

## The Public Lands—The Soldiers.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BURNSVILLE, N. C., Sept. 12, '54.

Amid the many animated discussions between the politicians of the present day, upon the subject of an equal distribution of the public lands, now owned by the Federal Government, there is one class of the community whose claims and legal rights have been almost entirely overlooked, and even when noticed at all, it has been in such a manner and encumbered with a routine of provisos that have rendered the grants worthless. I I mean the citizen soldiers whose lives and fortunes have been perilled in defending the honor of their country's flag, by the doing of which with honor to themselves and the nation those *immense tracts* of land that reach from Ocean to Ocean and serve as a theme for demagogues to make long winded speeches upon, have been acquired. It is true that by the acts of 1850 and 1852 this noble class of men were allowed some forty, some eighty, and a few one hundred and sixty acres of those lands for a home for them and their children, but who of them, in possession of medium facilities, will leave their native homes, around which all the tenderest feelings of the heart fondly cling, and take up the line of march "equipped as the law directs," for the wilderness of the great west, when the reward for so doing is to be the extraordinary quantity of forty acres of land? Perchance some old veteran has been engaged for years in serving his country, and during which he has fought many hard battles, and in some degree destroyed his health and greatly impaired his ability to earn a subsistence for his accumulating family, is on *this account* entitled to the great bounty of *eighty acres* of the public lands, but think ye that he is simple enough, encumbered as he likely is, with a large family, to enroll his name among those who are willing to make their homes where naught is to be heard but the scream of the panther and the howl of the wolf, for such a pittance as this? Did members of Congress when wording these acts which grant forty and eighty acres to the soldiers whose services in a great degree purchased the whole area now in possession of the General Government, imagine that they were conferring a substantial blessing upon that class of their constituents? Did they believe that those who have long since returned and intermingled with their fellow citizens in the various pursuits of life, and have formed connexions and relations, the severing of which would be more lamentable than the rolling drum that first called them around the standard of their country, I say, did they think that eighty acres of land would be sufficient inducement for them to make those sacrifices? If those acts, the legitimate intention of which was to furnish each soldier, who had honestly and bravely defended the periled rights of his country a Homestead and Asylum for himself and family, wherein he might rest secure in the decline of life, shortened by toil and exposure incident to a military life, had given one hundred and sixty acres instead of the meagre bounty therein donated, they might then have gone and settled thereon. Then when life to them had lost all its charms and earth with its glittering gems and its sweet allurements were all fast fading from their eyes, they would have the consolation of leaving *a home* for their children, and those children through a *deep* sense of gratitude to their Government for such noble acts to their ancestors, would be constrained to improve them and become good, worthy citizens. Would not such a course as this look more like justice in the American Congress in thus rewarding the very men to whom we are indebted for the greatest Territory ever owned by one nation, than to be granting the same quantity of land to a set of foreigners and aliens whose antipathy to our Institutions is greater than that of a puritan's ever was to the long robe and mitre? Would not this be carrying out the known policy of some of our greatest statesmen, in thus settling up by native citizens a large and fertile territory, and rendering it valuable and beneficial to the Government. But it is urged by some that the soldiers have already received land for their services and it is wrong they say to pay twice for the same work. I admit that they have received *some land*, but have I not shown that quantity too small to answer the desired end had in view, and *do* not public policy, philanthropy and *justice* most conclusively show that the quantity so granted is *too small*, and imperatively demand that it shall be so augmented as to supply each and every soldier with enough for a Homestead. Unto those who have received forty acres grant an additional sum of one hundred and twenty acres, and those who have received eighty let such have eighty more, thereby giving unto all the total amount of one hundred and sixty acres. This would supply each with a homestead upon which he would invest his whole energy and all of his little capitol, around which his own affections and that of his children would be so completely entwined that he or they would readily frown down any attempts to dissolve the Union of these States, the *perpetuation* of which *alone* renders his deed valuable. The history of all those Governments that have for a while played their part on the great national arena, striking the imagination with wonder and delight at the grandeur of their acheivements, but which suddenly disappeared like an exploded planet to be seen no more, *mainly* come to those disastrous ends by *consolidating* and concentrating their real estate (the great wealth and strength of every nation) in the hands of a few, which unavoidably led to the concentration of *all power* in one great head. This being the line of policy pursued by those nations and which dug the grave of liberty, and ground beneath the iron heel of the tyrant, the sacred rights of men who had been rocked in the cradle of freedom, let us as a nation avoid those breakers and hidden whirlpools, by pursuing a different line of policy. Let our policy be to make every man who has shown himself willing to rally around the standard of his country in the hour of need, a Freeholder, possessing an *interest* in the soil, and when some foreign despot again dares to invade our rights and our national drum is again heard in the great valleys of the West, calling for volunteers, then will be seen these old and war-worn veterans urging their sons to enlist in the service, and pointing with an air of pride and gratitude to their now flowery fields as the reward of their own service. In such an hour there will be no need of public harangues to induce men to enter the service, for these farms and homesteads (the gift of the nation) will serve as inducements and supply the place of vocal arguments long after its friends and defenders have slept in the silence of the tomb—yea, it will be a pillar in the temple of freedom that will stand amid the shock of contending nations, that the world's tyrants cannot crumble. But there are some who say it is time enough to look after this matter, that we will ere they die do them complete justice and reward their merits. Yes, such will let those vetreans die in penury and poverty, and then herald their noble deeds in the public journals, and with an air of patriotism fall into the funeral procession as it bears their last remains to their long repose.

"Then how proud they can press to the funeral array
Of him whom they shunned in his sickness and sorrow;
And bailiffs may seize his last blanket to-day,
Whose pall shall be borne up by heroes to-morrow."

MILFORD.


# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

## ASHEVILLE, N. C.

**Thursday, September 21, 1854.**


### IS IT SO?

AND, *if* so, *where* IS CLINGMAN? For several days past, the following paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers, uncontradicted; and, as it may all be true, we deem it proper that our readers should have the benefit of the information:

"The Hon. J. C. Dobbin, the U. S. Secretary of the Navy, having just returned to Washington from a visit to his home in North Carolina, it is stated that his election to the U. S. Senate has been *definitely arranged*."

The preceding extract is from the Raleigh Register of the 16th instant. From the implicit credit with which the Register seems to swallow the above piece of information, it is no doubt very acceptable to it.

Does the Register not know that the Legislature is the body which usually selects Senators to represent this State? The Editor lives in Raleigh. Has the Legislature met there yet? Our impression was that it did not assemble until the 3d Monday in November next. If this be so, how can the Register imagine that any power has yet "definitely arranged" the Senatorial election. That matter is a thing for the Democratic representatives to decide upon. It does not belong to the Federalists to meddle with it in one way or another. At all events, we suppose, the action of the Democratic party will neither be influenced nor controlled by the wishes of their opponents.

☞The Bank of Cape Fear gives notice of an intention to apply to the next General Assembly for an extension of its charter and an enlargement of its capital stock.

☞The wife of Col. Benton expired in Washington on Sunday evening, at the residence of her husband on C. street.

☞Hon. Ephraim H. Foster, formerly U. S. Senator from Tenn., died at Nashville, on the 6th instant.

DINNER TO HON. JOHN KERR.—The citizens of Caswell county having, without distinction of party, tendered to Hon. John Kerr a public dinner in testimony of their approbation of his course on the Nebraska-Kansas question, Mr. K. accepts the invitation in a letter, in which he takes occasion briefly to vindicate the bill, declaring that it embodies the great principle of *self-government*. The 28th inst. is designated for the occasion.

### COPPER.

Reports from the Duck Town mines represent the copper business as driving ahead and still on the increase. Considerable excitement exists throughout South Western Virginia in consequence of recent valuable discoveries of copper.

Rumor, which never lies, of course, says good indications of copper have been discovered on the land of Mr. Worley, some three miles west of this place. Hope it may prove correct.

☞The celebrated Warm Springs, located in Bath county, Virginia, were sold at auction on the 1st instant for the sum of $50,000.

☞It is reported that the Catholics are negotiating with the proprietors for the purchase of Chick's Springs, S. C., with a view of establishing a female school at the Springs.

☞Janney's Hotel, in Columbia, S. C., was sold at auction on the 4th instant for the sum of $37,000. W. S. Goodwyn was the purchaser.

☞The anti-liquor ticket has again and for the third time, triumphed in the Greenville (S. C.) Municipal elections.

☞The cholera has nearly depopulated Madisonville, a small town some thirty miles west of Knoxville.

☞Twenty one deaths occurred in Charleston from Yellow Fever on the 13th, and nineteen on the 14th instant.

Copper and gold have recently been discovered in Pickens District, S. C.

### EDITORIAL HASH.

Mr. Williams has retired from the "Asheville Hotel," and is succeeded by Messrs. W. W. Reynolds and G. M. Roberts.

Efforts are being made to establish a female school of high grade at Burnsville, to be under the patronage of the Baptist Church.

There has been within a few days a very decided change in the weather at this place. From intensely hot and distressingly dry weather, we now have it cold and wet—so cold, in fact, that fire is essential to comfort. The sudden change has caused many of our low country visiters to quit us in great haste.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, recently in session at Baltimore, exhibited the healthful condition of that Order in the U. States, both numerically and financially. The annual report exhibits a total of 2941 lodges, a membership of 198,030, and a revenue of $1,209,228 90—of which $491,322 12, were expended for the relief of the sick, the burial of the dead, the aid of the widowed, and the education of the orphans. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

The Kentucky hog traders and pork packers are in trouble. The corn crop has almost entirely failed, and although "hogs are hogs" still, without corn to fatten them they are not convertible into money. The world long ago voted *poor hogs* a nuisance, whether traveling on two or four legs. A letter writer from Louisville demonstrates by facts and figures, that pork will be worth at least $5 60, gross, in Kentucky. By the time the animal is got to a southern market the owner would have to realize some 8 or 9 cents a pound to make it "pay." What's to be done? We advise North Carolina farmers, in view of this state of things, to feed their corn to their own hogs, and make "Kentucky bacon" of them.

Frank I. Wilson, Esq. has become associated with Mr. Holden in the conduct of the Raleigh Standard. They make a strong team, and will make Whiggery shake in its boots.

E. D. Robertson, of the firm of Robertson & Goss, factors and commission merchants, Augusta, Ga., absquattulated a few days since, leaving his partner and others minus about $15,000.

His Excellency Senor Don Lopez de Santa Anna, appears to have his hands full about this time. He had hardly got well settled for the twentieth time as Dictator and Commander in Chief of the Mexican Republic, before a formidable rebellion broke out, which has been progressing with varied fortune down to the present time. A short time since a desperate battle was fought at Victoria, between the rebels and the Government troops, in which the former suffered very little, while the latter had 400 killed.

The cholera is reported to be raging with dreadful virulence in the towns of Columbia, Pa., and Martinsburg, Va. As many as 80 persons have died in the former place in one day.

An Alum spring has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Wallace Ioor, on Saluda river, Greenville District, S. C.

### PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA AT KNOXVILLE.

From the Presbyterian Witness, published at Knoxville, we learn that the total number of deaths in that city from the 1st to the 13th instant, inclusive, was 43. This does not include those who fled from the city, and died in the country, of whom there had been several.

We are indebted to Dr. Brownlow for an Extra from his office, dated September 12, in which he says—

"During the last 24 hours, we have had eleven new cases of sickness, and two deaths, making the signs as unfavorable, according to our population, as they have been at any time. We have heretofore stated the number of persons remaining in town to be 500. Gentlemen who have as good opportunities of knowing as we have, say that there are not more than 300."

In a postscript, he adds—

"Since the most of the matter for this slip was prepared, we have had heavy clouds, strong winds, and a washing rain. How cheering to see the torrents of water once more dashing down our streets, and to encounter the cool bracing air that has followed this merciful visitation! How thankful we all are! We want more, and the signs are that we are to have it.

The river has raised about fifteen inches, which is a matter of great moment, as it was very low, and the scent very offensive."

☞The N. C. Rail Road is finished from Charlotte to Concord. The Concord Gazette says "the first passenger Car, on this end of the Central road went from this place to Charlotte on Wednesday evening the 6th inst. We understand it was thoroughly crowded. We believe no charge has been made on the road yet, but we hope our travelling community will not be frightened from their migratory tendency, when the authorities put on the *tariff*."

On the eastern end, the Register says the work is progressing rapidly. The iron has been laid for ten miles immediately west of Raleigh, and the line from Goldsboro' has been brought to Auburn, about ten miles east of Raleigh. The Register thinks that the whole line between Raleigh and Goldsboro' will be completed early in the winter.

RESIGNATION.—The Salisbury "Banner" states that the Rev. Dr. Williamson has resigned the Presidency of Davidson College.

### ENGLISH INHUMANITY.

The Washington Union has had, very properly, its indignation aroused by the ferocious attacks of the English press upon the American Government for the Greytown affair.—The Union quotes from the history of the Revolutionary War proofs of the barbarous cruelities and inhuman outrages which the Americans—men, women and children—endured at the hands of the British and their savage allies. With the conduct of the British it contrasts the uniform humanity observed by the Americans in their wars. Though the atrocities of the British form no excuse for wrong acts committed by us, yet when they set themselves up as our accusers, and descend from honest condemnation to the most ribald dennuciations, it is well to remind them of the many foul and demning stains in their own history. The English Press has not acted prudently in reviving old enmities at the present time, though it has some excuse in the favor with which its heartiest censures are received by a portion of our own press. The following extract strikes back at the English assailants of the Administration:

"But English inhumanity does not depend for proof alone upon English complicity with the assassinations and ambuscades the slaughter of innocent women and children by the bloodthirsty savages of the distant west.—Without going back to the massacre at Paoli in the Revolutionary war, let us come down to the progress of the British fleet and army prior to the capture and conflagration of the city of Washington. The details of these transactions should make an Englishman of the present day, in seeking causes of crimination against the United States, blush black with shame. The houses of the defenceless poor were sacked, their fields desolated, and their property given to the flames. American wives and daughters were frequently and publicly violated by these British demons.—Slaves were incited to rise against their masters, and the advance of the English army resembled more the fury of a band of marauders, each with a price upon his head, and each seeking temporary success and revenge before inevitable capture and execution. Their progress was marked by enormities the most atrocious and unprecedented. Their conduct in the city of Washington was monstrous. Private property was destroyed without hesitation, and the Congressional library given to the flames. Their return to the Chesapeake was marked by similar outrages upon the country through which they passed.

* * * * * * *

The Greytown affair may have been, as the London Times supposes, a very "shocking" event; but no lives were lost. The inhabitants were warned away, and they went; and they were punished just as any nation would punish a nest of pirates whose trade was plunder. Let it go before the tribunal of civilized nations. We are content. Let England be our accuser. We could have no more eminent adversary. And when she makes up her case against us, and confesses that it is no business of hers—as she must confess—we shall then answer her charge by laying bare before the nations a few pages only of the history that describes her war upon the American people, first of the thirteen colonies, and afterwards of the United States."

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We learn from the National Intelligencer that a treaty has been concluded between the American Commissioner and the Government of the Sandwich Islands for the annexation of these islands to the United States. This treaty was dispatched by mail to the United States from San Francisco on the 16th. All the members of the King's council are in favor of annexation except two; and the King himself is said to be a most active promoter of the treaty. The details of the treaty have not transpired.

### PROSPECT OF THE CROP.

We are fully persuaded, says the National Intelligencer, that there is much more apprehension expressed about a deficiency in the grain crops of the season than is well founded. There has been more than an average crop of wheat, rye and oats throughout the country, and at least half an average crop of Indian corn. Let us see what all this will amount to:

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| A full crop of wheat is | 120,000,000 |
| rye, | 15,000,000 |
| oats, | 150,000,000 |
| Irish potatoes, | 65,000,000 |
| A half crop of corn, | 300,000,000 |
| To which may be added | |
| Sweet potatoes, | 40,000,000 |
| Buckwheat, | 10,000,000 |
| Rice, | 5,000,000 |
| Barley, | 5,000,000 |
| Peas and beans, | 10,000,000 |

Here is about one million of millions of bushels of what may called bread—a pretty good provision one would think, for twenty six millions of people.

A friend writing to us from Montgomery county, says: "I understand Gen Dockery says the cause of whiggery is dead for the next generation in North Carolina, for nearly all the young men he meets with about old enough to vote are democrats." This is true. We give the General credit for having hit the nail on the head one time at least politically. The young men of the country *are* with us, and we are proud of the fact, and hopeful and sanguine because of it.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE DROUGTH IN ILLINOIS.—A letter from Illinois says the drought in some sections of that state is unprecedented, and adds:

Stock hogs are offered at 1c per pound, and old corn is held at $1 per bushel.—I have never seen such total failure of corn crops before. The spring wheat crop is average, the quality good. Winter wheat is small; the potato crop is an entire failure; there will not be as many dug as were planted.

### WAR DECLARED.

Below are the resolutions unanimously adopted at a public meeting held at Weston, Missouri, near the border of Kansas. They breathe, remarks the Charleston Mercury, a spirit of resolute hostility to the occupation of that fertile territory by abolitionists and free-soilers. These hardy men of the borders look to sterner measures than the ballot-box for the protection of their rights and property. They know what a constant source of trouble and loss would be entailed upon them by the erection of a free State at their very elbows, and they have no idea that emigrants sent there by abolition societies, for no other purpose than their injury, and the ultimate overthrow of their great institution, shall be permitted peaceably, and without molestation, to fulfil the objects of their mission. Far away in those Western wilds, on the broad field of nature, there is to be a struggle between slavery and abolition, between the North and the South. Be it at the ballot-box, or with the bowie-knife, success to the brave pioneers of Southern Rights and civilization. Here are the resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That this association will, whenever called upon by any of the citizens of Kansas Territory, hold itself in readiness to go there to assist in removing any and all emigrants who go there under the auspices of the Northern Emigration Aid Societies.

2d. That we recommend to the citizens of other counties, and particularly those bordering on Kansas Territory, to adopt regulations similar to those of this association, and to indicate their readiness to co-operate in the objects of the first resolution.

That these resolutions be published in the papers at Weston.

THE FEVER AT SAVANNAH.—A despatch received here yesterday from a reliable gentleman at Macon states that the deaths at Savannah on Tuesday were fifty-one, and on Wednesday thirty-five. As the white population is now said to be reduced to about two thousand, the mortality is at the alarming rate of one in fifty per diem. We also learn that orders have been sent from Savannah to Macon for fifty coffins and five hundred pounds of bread daily. To give some idea of the frightful ravages of the pestilence at Savannah, we would state that the same per centage of mortality in New York would carry off ten thousand persons daily.—*South Carolinian, 16th instant.*

### RIOT OF NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, September 12, 1854.

A riot occurred last night between parties of Americans and of Irishmen, the former armed wich revolvers and the latter with muskets. Many persons were shot, and three or four were killed. The military were called out, but too late to be of much service. The excitement to-day is very great, and further disturbances are feared to-night.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13, 1854.

Two more persons were killed in a disturbance last night. The military were, however, out in force all night, and the excitement is subsiding.

Cotton active at previous rates. Sales of the last two days 4,000 bales. Flour dull.—Corn dull and declining.

A DESERVED MONUMENT.—The deaf mutes of the United States by their individual subscriptions, have collected a handsome *sum to* erect a monument to Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the pioneer of deaf mute education in America. This monument will be set up with appropriate ceremonies, on the grounds of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Connecticut, on Wednesday Sept. 6th. An address will be delivered by a graduate of the Pennsylvania Institution. The occasion will be one of interest to those who have been instructed by the lamented dead.—*Boston Transcript.*

### China News.

*Terrible Slaughter—Three Hundred persons Decapitated—Insurrection in Canton!*

We have received via San Francisco a copy of the friend of China of July 1st, ten days later than previous advice. The most important news is that of an insurrection having broken out around Canton.

The disturbed districts are between the Bogue forts, at the mouth of the Canton River, and the city. The large town of Toon-koon is in possession of the rebels, and there were rumors that Canton would be invested, although the foreign residents expressed a good deal of confidence in their position.

The Governor-General had decapitated 300 persons within the previous fortnight, with a view to terrify the insurgents.—*N. Y. Express.*

RUMORED EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.—The N. Y. Evening Post intimates that Gen. Alvarez, the opponent of Santa Anna, is now in New York fitting ont an expedition against the Mexican government. Three or four vessels are named, including the screw steamer Benjamin Franklin. She has on board ten 32-pounders and all the ammunition necessary.

The Mexican war steamer Santa Anna, now refitting there, will leave soon and it is rumored the Franklin will sail several days sooner and attack and take her at sea if possible.—A part of the Gadsden treaty money, it is stated, will be one of the inducements for the capture of the Santa Anna. The officers and crews of both vessels are Americans.

DANCING WITH A BOOT-BLACK.—A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Saratoga, is responsible for the following:

"There has been aristocracy here of all grades and shades, from the genuine simon pure, down to the mushroom and 'codfish,' and I looked in one evening and saw the *valet de chamber* of a gentleman at one hotel waltzing with one of the haughtiest beauties, who was denominated 'belle' at the other. He may have been quite as good as his master, but I doubt whether the young lady would have smiled so graciously on him or permitted his moustache to come so near her cheek, if she had known that he had spent part of the evening brushing coats and blacking boots"

# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

[From the Charleston Standard.]

## The Great Gale.

The gale which we reported last Saturday morning to have been blowing with great violence during the preceeding thirty-six hours, continued until towards noon on Saturday, when the wind fortunately changed from the South-east to the South and thence to the South-west. In the course of the afternoon and night, copious showers of rain fell, and perfectly drenched the streets. Yesterday the weather was hot and sultry, and so far as the streets, were concerned, the water soon disappeared and left them looking clean and wholesome; but a large number of the cellars are full, as are also nearly all the low lots on the edges of the city, and unless the latter are by some means speedily drained before the water becomes putrid, they may lead to serious consequences. So much for the dilatoriness of Council in not having the lots properly filled up.

Thousands of people yesterday visited the Battery for the purpose of gazing upon the ruins of what was only a few days ago the pride and ornament of the city. The Battery is even in a worse condition, if possible, than we reported it on Saturday. A large portion of the massive mason-work is demolished—the railings, the walks, the trees, &c., are literally destroyed—in short, the scene presents a complete picture of a wreck. The Bathing-house is toppling over, and will probably have to be rebuilt.

On strolling through the city our reporters discovered that many more buildings had been either wholly or partially unroofed than was at first anticipated. Among those unroofed was the range of stores on East Bay, occupied by Messrs. Cohen & Cohn, R. A. Pringle, Chafee, St. Amand & Croft, and Johnston, Crews & Brawley. We understand that a portion of the large and varied stock of the latter gentlemen was seriously damaged.

The store of Messrs. Rankin, Pulliam & Co., on Meeting street was unroofted.

A portion of the tin on the roof of the market house was carried off.

The tin on the roof of Trinity Church, on Hazel street, was also blown away.

Part of the plank road at the foot of Rutledge, near Calhoun street was washed away.

It is not worth while to allude to the damages done to windows, signs, slates, tiles, &c., further than to state that the gale has afforded work sufficient to keep all painters, glazers, roofers, &c., busy for a month.

Among the incidents of the storm we may mention that a very large alligator was discovered promenading Queen street, between King and Meeting, on Saturday morning.—How he got there without being previously discovered no body stopped to enquire. He was despatched as soon as possible.

## The Recent Gale.

The late gale seems to have been very violent also in Savannah. The *Republican* states that the damage has been incalculable. It is almost impossible to convey to the distant reader, it says, an idea of the present aspect of the city. Of the hundreds of beautiful trees that ornamented the squares and streets, at least over half of them have been blown down, those standing, have been stripped of their branches and leaves. Indeed there is not a tree, nor plant, now growing in the city, that has not been injured. The Episcopal, Methodist, and Independent Presbyterian churches received much injury. The damage to the Gas Works is considerable. The roofs of houses were ripped up: projections and piazzas were carried away; walls and fences blown down; windows and doors forced in; shutters wrenched off, and other damage done which it is impossible to describe. It will require months, with the present mechanical force in town, simply to repair the roofs of houses. On the wharves the damage was very heavy, the cotton Presses, Foundry and Ship yards were injured to the extent of $13,000. Several of the Steam Mills were injured, Wm. B. Giles & Co's mill escaped all injury; only a little lumber and timber lost.—Three steamers were lost, and two brigs were driven ashore with considerable damage.

The damage to the crops is fearful. The *Republican*, says: "All the rice cut and stacked on the field has been lost, and this was by far the greatest part of the crop in this State and a portion of South Carolina.—The little that had not been cut, above the point to which the gale forced up the salt water, may possibly yield something, though it will be little, and that in a damaged condition. The destruction in the vicinity of Mr. James Potter's plantation, some ten miles above the city, it is hoped is not so great, though it cannot but be serious. Nothing, however, has been heard from that quarter.—The harvesting does not begin so soon north of this, on the Carolina coast, and possibly the loss has not been so great in that State as in Georgia. The crop in the two States is roughly estimated at four to five millions, two-thirds, and probably three-fourths of which has been destroyed. Dr. Screven, a single planter, puts down his loss at $50,000.

"Nothing has been heard from the Sea Island Cotton plantations on the coast below, but judging from the violence of the gale and the unusual luxuriance of the weed, it is believed that the Cotton has been torn and "whipped" out to a deplorable extent. The loss from this source will also be very heavy."

The injury to the Rice Crop on our own River, we are inclined to believe, will not be very extensive. Several of the planters have informed us that they have escaped without damage. We trust that all have been alike fortunate.—*Wilmington Herald.*

## An Abolition Outrage.

The Cleaveland Herald, (Ohio) of the 29th, contains the following:

"We are no apologist for slavery, but at the same time we despise rowdyism and blackguardism when used by fanatics in their rash and illegal efforts to carry out their mistaken notions of philanthropy.

Yesterday, when the cars arrived at Salem, in Columbia county, from Pittsburg, a crowd had gathered at the depot, a despatch from Pittsburg having informed them that a slave girl was on board under charge of her master and mistress. When the cars stopped a big negro stepped into them, and accosting the the girl, asked her if she was a slave. She made no reply, but her mistress answered that she was. Thereupon the black ruffian seized her, and she, clinging to her mistress's neck, begged most piteously not to be torn away; but the black fellow violently tore her away, and the effort bruised the lady's neck severely, and carried the child out of the cars on one arm, and flourished a revolver in the other hand, amid the plaudits of the excited crowd.

The master of the child was not just then in the car, and upon hearing of the rescue, offered to go before any officer and execute free papers if the girl wished to be free, leaving the matter to the girl. But the mob would listen to no such thing. The child's screams were heard above the tumult, begging to go back, so that she could again see her mother, who belongs to the same owner.

The life of the owner was threatened, and he dare not remain over, but went on the cars to carry grief to the mother of the girl.

This is an outrage, and the people of Columbiana owe it to themselves to wipe out this stain.

## Who will be Safe?

Perhaps there is no principle so vital to the civil and political liberty of a people, and none so sacredly guarded in the criminal jurisprudence of this country and of England, whence we derive it, than that no man shall be tried and condemned unheard. It is common law, and the common sense of makind, that he upon whom his fellow men sit in judgment, for an alleged crime, shall be confronted with his accusers, and allowed to be heard in his defence. It would be unsafe for any one in authority to advocate the abrogation of this doctrine. It is the safeguard of all our rights. Without it, no man in the community could feel secure. Legislation can not destroy it; for human nature reserves it in the Bill of Inalienable Rights. In a free Republic like this, or in a constitutional monarchy like England, the attempt, by government, to take away this inestimable privilege of the citizen, would be the signal of revolution and blood-shed.

Whenever the principle of common justice has been trampled under foot, either by an established government or an irresponsible body of men, consequences pregnant with terror, and cruelty, and oppression have been sure to follow. The intelligent reader of history will not ask to be referred to illustrations of this truth. They are scattered all along on the bloodiest pages in the chronicles of crime. The sanguinary period of the French Revolution is not alone in furnishing lessons how revolting and dreadful are the judgments of the unseen tribunal. But the memorable events connected with that fearful chapter of the past are not soon to be forgotten. In that day men were guillotined who, till the moment of death, had never dreamed of danger, and who died, without knowing for what they were condemned. Power became vested in the secret societies of France; and how, in consequence, the land was deluged with innocent blood, and fertilized by the festering carcasses of butchered citizens, let the heart sickening record of those times tell.

The secret clubs of Paris were organized in the beginning, for a good purpose. They were intended to promote the general welfare. They were composed of men favorable to the cause of liberty. They were stimulated and encouraged by mistaken patriots, and for a time their conduct was not such as to occasion alarm to the friends of freedom. But they became powerful by secrecy, and found they held in their own hands the lives and liberties of their fellows. Men of strong passions obtained control. Fear, hated, malice and ambition, were among the elements that directed their action. The horrors of their triumph need not be recounted.

The application of these facts from history will be obvious. In this free country, we have in our midst a secret political organization of a character similar to the clubs by which Robespiere exercised his bloody despotism. The Know-Nothing society—a secret mysterious, proscriptive, political organization, that is seeking to extend its branches over the land, should be regarded by all good citizens, as dangerous to the liberties of this country. If not so now, they will, if possessed of power, become an engine of evil in the hands of ambitious leaders. Their method is to strike in the dark—to lie concealed while aiming the deadly weapon at the unsuspecting victim. They seek to strike down one class of the community; to deprive one portion of the people of their constitutional rights. If successful, will they rest there? If by conspiring in secret—for conspirators they are—they can nullify law, and mark one religious creed for silent vengeance, what is to prevent their taking a step further, and embracing another? Who will be safe from the decrees of this star chamber, inquisitorial tribunal? Some who now look with complacency on its progress, or aid in promoting its success, may themselves be pointed out for the sacrifice. Zealous men who devise such methods for obtaining undue advantages, and sacrificing others, may themselves be made the worst sufferers. Their own weapons may be turned upon themselves.

Deadalus himself, by his own angry cries when expiring within the brazen bull of torture, was made to exhibit the admirable merits of his own invention. So this mysterious order, formed for an unholy purpose, may not stop where its founders designed. It may strike down the Catholic to-morrow and the Unitarian or the Presbyterian the next day. Its proscription may only be limited by its power and inclination. If it succeeds, let no man be certain of his own safety.—*Pittsburgh Union.*

An Insult to Southern Merchants.—The New York Tribune thus pointedly insults Southern merchants who do business in New York:

"Southern merchants do indeed keep away from New York, for the reason that they *can't pay their debts*: there is no doubt that if the jobbers of this city had not trusted Southern traders for the past three years, they would be a great deal better off than they are."

We hope Southern merchants will have sufficient self respect to prevent New York from further suffering by their custom.

Clever Cheats.—The True *Delta* says that two strangers lately called upon a merchant near Cairo, Ill. and desired to leave a box they had with them in his house for the night.—The request was denied, but they were premitted to leave the box in his store. The next morning he discovered that his store had been robbed during the night of a piece of valuable goods and five hundred dollars in money. He obtained assistance, and when the men called for their box he had them secured and then broke open the box, when lo! out jumped a third man, and in the box were found the missing goods and money.

Knowledge is power.

## Parody on Hohenlinden.

In seasons when our funds are low
Subscribers are provokingly slow,
And new supplies keep up the flow
Of dimes departing rapidly.

But we shall see a sadder sight,
When DUNS pour in from morn to night,
Commanding every sixpence, bright,
To be forked over speedily.

Our bonds and due bills are arrayed—
Each seal and signature displayed—
The holders vow they must be paid
With threats of "Law and Chancery."

Then to despair we're almost driven—
There's precious little use in livin,'
When our copper's rudely riven
From hands that held it lovingly.

But larger yet these dues shall grow
When interest's added on below,
Length'ning our chin a foot or so,
While gazing at them hopelessly.

'Tis so that scarce have we begun
To plead for time upon a dun,
Before there comes some other one
Demanding ferociously.

The prospect darkens. On ye brave
Who would our very bacon save!
Waive, Patrons! all your pretexts waive!
And pay the Printer cheerfully.

Ah! it would yield us pleasure sweet,
A few delinquents now to meet,
Asking of us a clear receipt
For papers taking regularly.

Shorts Letters.—The Memphis Eagle gives the following letter from a flat-boat man to his father. He and his brother "Bill had flatted a load of corn to New Orleans:

Nu Orleans, Gune 5.

Dear Dad,—Markets is dull corn is mity lo and Bills dead. Your effectionate son,
J. B.

This is short and to the purpose. It reminds us of the celebrated correspondence between a stay-at-home mother and her absent son:

Penobscot, Maine.

Dear John,—Come here. A rolling stone gathers no moss. Your loving mother.

The answer was not long in coming back, and was not long when it got back:

Red River, Texas.

Dear Mother,—Come here. A setting hen never gets fat. Your loving son.


## $25 REWARD.

STOP THE HORSE THIEF!

THE subscriber's horse was taken from the stable at the residence of Joshua Roberts, Esq., near Asheville, on Monday night, the 18th instant. The horse is a large sorrel, with bald face, and has a small knot on the outside of one of his legs, walks well, paces a little and is about nine years old. If said horse was stolen, I will give $25 for the horse and thief, or a suitable reward for the horse alone

GEO. W. WHITSON.

Asheville, Sept. 21, 1854.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Matthew R. Singleton, in this State, are requested to render an account of the same, duly attested, for the purpose of settlement; and those indebted to make payment to

MARTHA R. SINGLETON,
Executrix.

Hill Side, near Flat Rock, Henderson County, N. C. Sept. 21, 1854. 3w

## FOR SALE.

THREE or four yearling BULLS, and a few heifer and bull CALVES, of highly improved Ayrshire cattle. For further particulars, address

DR. M. C. KING,
Flat Rock P. O., Henderson co., N. C.
September 21, 1854.

## Administrator's Sale

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of James Weaver deceased, will sell at the late residence of said deceased, at Paint Rock, Cocke county, Tenn., 6 miles below the Warm Springs, on the

12th and 13th days of October next,

A number of horses, mules, milch cows, beef cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. Also, a carriage, waggon, harness, &c. Also a lot of sheaf oats, household and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit on all sums over $5. Note and approved security required.

J. B. WEAVER, *Adm'r.*
September 21, 1854. tds.

## BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. M., President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

——— ———, Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Modern Languages and Belles Letters.

B. W. S. ALEXANDER, Principal of Female Department.

——— ———, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Col. J. W. McELROY and Lady, Steward and Stewardess of the Female Department.

The next Session of this Institution opens on the first Thursday in November next, at which time the two vacancies above will be filled and will continue for five months. The course of studies will be the same as heretofore, and as extensive and complete as at any of the colleges. Tuition will range from $5 to $15 per session, with a contingent fee of $1. There will be a greater number of studies comprehended under the head of the Preparatory Department than is usually the case. The history of this Institution (although not ancient) demonstrates the fact that those who are disposed to *learn* can progress as fast here as at any place in Western Carolina

The Trustees have an arrangement on hand by which they expect to secure the services of Rev. R. N. Price, to fill the vacant Professorship. To those acquainted with Mr. Thomas he needs no recommendation as a Teacher, having critically qualified himself to follow it for life, and being a graduate of one of the best Institutions in the South. He has been engaged in teaching heretofore, and has rendered universal satisfaction.

Mr. Alexander has been engaged in teaching in Tennessee, from which place he brings testimonials of the highest character, both as to his scholarship and his *natural* qualifications as a teacher.

The Trustees intend shortly to erect a number of dormitories, suitable for study rooms, which will be furnished to students gratis.

Board can be had at the Hotels at $1 25 to $1 50 per week, everything included.

The Trustees intend, as soon as practicable, to have the institution incorporated as a College, with a sufficient Endowment. The cheapness of this Institution, and the healthy situation, commend it to all in search of an Education.

By order of the Board.

M. P. PENLAND,
*Pres. Board of Trustees.*

John B. Woodfin, *Sec'y.*
Burnsville, Sept. 14, 1854. w6

## PRIVATE SCHOOL.

—o—

The subscriber having purchased the property where John W. Woodfin, Esq. now resides, proposes to open on the 1st of November next, a PRIVATE FEMALE SCHOOL. He will be aided by Mrs. Morrison and Miss M. R. Cozens both experienced and successful Teachers. It will be the constant aim in the School to develope the moral as well as mental powers of the Pupil.

*Terms per Session of Five Months.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Elementary Branches, | $ 8 00 |
| Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, | 12 00 |
| Higher Branches, with the above continued | 15 00 |
| Music, | 20 00 |

The Languages taught, if desired, for which an additional charge will be made.

A few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the subscriber.

For further particulars address

W. N. MORRISON,
Asheville, N. C.

REFERENCES.

Rev. D. A Penick, Pioneer Mills, N. C.
" Robt. Hett Chapman, D. D., Asheville.
" Cyrus Johnston, D. D., Charlotte.
" S. Williamson D. D., Davidson College, N. C.
" R. H. Morrison, D. D., Cottage Home, N. C.

Asheville, September 14, 1854. tf

## A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of *Rosenthal & Co.* their entire stock of

**Clothing,**

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

*J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.*
Asheville, Sept 14, 1854 tf

## SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the court of Equity, for Buncombe county, I will proceed to sell on the premises, on

**Tuesday, the 9th of October,**

Being the Tuesday of October court, the lot in Asheville belonging to the heirs of SAMUEL FLEMING, deceased, including the

**Store House**

Occupied by Smith, Baird & Vance; and also the

DWELLING AND OUT HOUSES

at present occupied by James L. McKee, Esq.—The area of the whole lot is something over an acre. The lot commands the court house square and is one of the most eligible for business in the place.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security, with interest from date.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*
Asheville, September 14, 1854. tds

## DR. P. A. WILHITE,

**Wholesale and Retail Druggist,**

*ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,*

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

**Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.**

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

**Chemicals, Drugs,**

*Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine*

**Tobacco and Cigars.**

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

*Fine Brandies and Wines,*

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

## FIRST IN TOWN!

**SMITH & McDOWELL**

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

**GOODS,**

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received

SMITH & McDOWELL.

## SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st, 1854.

## WANTED.

**300,000** Bushels of **Wheat,**

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.
Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

## BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers have commenced Butchering regularly three times a week, and would ask lovers of good Beef to give them a call. Every Tuesday Thur day and Saturday morning they may be found on the public square, ready to wait upon their customers. When the demand requires it, they will kill oftener.

WHITE & ALEXANDER.
Asheville July, 13, 1854.

## Notice to Tax Payers.

I will attend at my Office in the Court-House, on Saturday the 23d of September, 1854, for the purpose of Listing the taxable property in the bounds of the Asheville Company for the present year—when and where all interested would do well to attend, and save trouble and money.

I. B. SAWYER, J. P.

## DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell, if application be made soon A LOT NEAR WAYNESVILLE, and also, about

**180 Acres of Land**

adjoining. The Lot contains about one acre, on which is a

LARGE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE,

with outhouses and a well of excellent water. It is situated within five minutes walk of the Court House, and within one mile of

LOVE'S SULPHUR SPRINGS.

There could not easily be found a more pleasant and agreeable location, epecially during the summer months. The lot will be sold with all or part of the land adjoining, or it will be sold separately

About one half of the tract of land has been cleared and is susceptible of improvement. About thirty-five acres have been sown in clover. On it there is a good farm house, orchard, and fine meadow.

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.
August 17th, 1854.—3t

## UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

**Medical Department.**

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensueing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS. M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3.00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

## SPRING STOCK, 1854.

**SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.**

*ASHEVILLE, N. C.*

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

## A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete Map of North Carolina, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities, Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

## TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions, $10 00

In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6 00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1854.

## Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

**Furniture,**

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, April 6, 1854.

## NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.
Asheville 1854.

☞ *Good and sufficient title to the above negroes can and will be made, and there is nothing improper connected with their being offered for sale in any way. Certain intimations which have been made to the contrary are false—false in every particular.*

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.
Waynesville, N. C., Aug. 17th, 1854.

## G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

## Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

## DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

## SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

## W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

## SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

**Music and Musical Instruments.**

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand Pianos; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the Factory Prices.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

## GOWER & SINGLETON,

**Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,**

*GREENVILLE, S. C.*

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

## A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

*And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,*

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

## GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

## T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

## BAXTER & SILER, Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.

September 22, 1853.

## Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

## David Coleman,

*Attorney at Law,*

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

## W. Lucius Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MORGANTON, N. C.

May 5, 1853. tf

## R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

*ASHEVILLE, N. C.*

## Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,**

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

## Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

## JOHN W. WILSON,

**Fashionable Tailor,**

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

**Flour,** by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

For a new light-house at Bayou St. John, in the place of the present structure, which will not admit of being repaired, six thousand dollars.

For a new light-house at New Canal, in the place of the present structure, which will not admit of being repaired, six thousand dollars.

For a new beacon-light at Proctorsville, in the place of one destroyed by fire November twenty-four, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, three thousand dollars.

For an iron bell-boat, to mark the entrance to the newly-dredged channel of the South-west Pass of the Mississippi, five thousand dollars.

For a screw-pile light-house on the "Shell keys," off Marsh island, thirty thousand dollars.

For a day-beacon, to be placed on the east end of Horn island, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For light-house, to mark the channel of the Grand Pass to Barataria bay, ten thousand dollars.

For a light-house, to mark the main entrance to Timballier bay, and for coast purposes, fifteen thousand dollars.

For a light-house to mark the channel or passage called the Rigolets, connecting Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, five thousand dollars.

For buoys and stakes, to mark the channels of the Atchafalaya and Cote Blanche bays and bars, five thousand dollars.

For an iron screw-pile light-house, to be erected as near to the entrance to the channel of the Mississippi river, at the Southwest Pass, as may be found to be practicable, to be fitted with the most approved description of illuminating apparatus and fog-signals, forty-five thousand dollars.

For buoyage of the Pas a l'Outre, Mississippi river, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light- house at the mouth of Calcasieu river, six thousand dollars.

TEXAS.

For two small range-lights at Galveston, one thousand dollars.

For completing the buoyage of Galveston bar and bay, Sabine Pass and river, Matagorda bar and bay, Arkansas bar and bay, and Brazos Santiago bar and bay, ten thousand dollars.

For light-house on or near Gallinipper Point, Lavacca bay, ten thousand dollars.

For a light-house on or near Half Moon reef, Matagorda bay, ten thousand dollars.

For a day-beacon, to mark the wreck of the steamboat Farmer, near Pelican island, in Galveston bay, three hundred dollars.

For a beacon on the North Breaker, to mark the entrance to Galveston bay, five thousand dollars.

MICHIGAN.

For repair of the light-house foundation, and pier connected therewith, near Monroe, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For completing foundations of two light-houses on St. Clair flats, twenty thousand dollars.

For a light-house and fog-bell on the south point of the harbor of Michillimackinac, six thousand dollars.

For a light-house at or near "Old Fort Mackinaw," Michigan, six thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Beaver island, six thousand dollars.

INDIANA.

For a beacon-light on the pier or breakwater at Michigan City, two thousand dollars.

ILLINOIS.

For a temporary beacon light, at or near the breakwater, now being constructed at Waukegan, Little Fort, one thousand dollars.

For buoys to mark the bar and barbor at Chicago, three hundred dollars.

For a light at Port Clinton, five thousand dollars.

For the foundation of a light-house on the breakwater now in course of construction at the barbor of Waukegan, and for a light, when the foundation shall be in a suitable condition for erecting the structure, in place of the present light at Little Fort, ten thousand five hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

For a light at Taylorport, five thousand dollars.

WISCONSIN.

For a small beacon-light on or near the pier at Port Ulao, in lieu of the appropriation for a light-house at that port, approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, one thousand dollars.

For a small beacon-light, to be placed on the new pier at Milwaukie, known as the "North cut," when it shall be completed, one thousand dollars.

For a light-house at Fond du Lac, at the head of Lake Winnebago, ten thousand dollars.

CALIFORNIA.

For a harbor-light at the town of Santa Cruz, bay of Monterey, or on Punta Ano Nueva, ten thousand dollars.

For a harbor-light at Santa Barbara, ten thousand dollars.

For a light-house on or near Point Lobos, to mark the entrance to San Francisco bay, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Punta de los Reyes, twenty-five thousand dollars.

OREGON TERRITORY.

For a light-house at Umpqua, in addition to the appropriation for that object, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, ten thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For a light-house on Blunt's or Smith's island, in the Straits of Fuca, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Cape Shoalwater, at the entrance to the bay of that name, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the two light-houses at Cape Flattery and New Dungeness, authorized by act of Congress approved September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, in addition to any balance that may remain in the treasury of that appropriation after the completion of the light at Cape Disappointment, thirty-nine thousand dollars.

For buoys for the harbor and entrance to New Dungeness and for the anchorages on the coast of Puget's Sound, five thousand dollars.

For buoys for the harbor and entrance to Shoalwater Bay, three thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sums appropriated by the acts approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, for a light-house on Horse-shoe reef, Niagara river, New York, or any balance thereof remaining in the treasury on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be, and they are hereby, reappropriated for the erection of a light-house at that point, on such plan as may be determined to be most advisable.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the appropriation for a light-house on Santa Cruz, California, approved thirty-first of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, be, and the same is hereby, authorized to be employed in the erection of a light-house on Anacapa island, if, upon examination by the proper officer, it is ascertained that a more eligible site can be found for the interests of navigation on that island, than on the adjacent one of Santa Cruz.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the light to be discontinued, and the light-house buildings and land belonging thereto, at Calunet, in the State of Illinois, to be sold, and, on payment of the consideration agreed for into the treasury of the United States, to make, execute, and deliver all needful conveyances of the same, and the special jurisdiction of the United States over the same shall thereafter cease.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized upon the completion of the light-houses and exhibition of the light authorized by the first section of this act to be erected near the entrance to the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, to cause the present light at that locality to be extinguished, and the tower, buildings, and land belonging thereto to be sold, and upon the payments for the same being made, to execute and deliver all needful conveyances therefor; and the jurisdiction of the United States over said land shall thereafter cease, and revert to the State of Louisiana.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if, after a careful hydrographical examination of the locality, and the approaches thereto, shall have been made, it is found that the light at the entrance to Vermillion bay, Louisiana, is not necessary for the navigation of that bay and the adjacent coasts, it shall be extinguished; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to cause the lands and buildings belonging thereto to be sold, in the same manner as is provided in the fifth section of this bill.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if preliminary surveys are required to ascertain the necessity for any light-house or other aid provided for in this bill, or to determine the proper site for the same, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency requires, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the necessary examinations and surveys on the seaboard to be made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and those on the northwestern lakes to be made under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers; and in all cases in which adverse reports are made, they shall be submitted to Congress at its next session; and in all cases in which the objects authorized are favorably reported upon, the works shall be commenced immediately after valid titles and State jurisdiction shall have been obtained to the sites.

Approved August 3, 1854.

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COUNTERFEITS.—The Fayetteville Observer calls attention to the fact that many counterfeit $10 Bills on the Bank of Cape Fear, heretofore described, are now in circulation. The counterfeit is well executed; the bills made payable at Salisbury, Fayetteville or Wilmington.

The New Berne Atlantic speaks of a dangerous counterfeit on the Bank of the State, payable to L. S. Webb, at Windsor, and dated June 1st, 1853. It was a $50 bill, new plate, letter A; and was detected at the Branch Bank in Newbern, and is so well executed, that none but the best judges could ever discover that it was not a genuine note.

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The lady who "took a stitch in her side," has arrived at the conclusion that a stitch in the heel of her stocking would be infinitely more serviceable.

---

The young lady who let down the window curtain to keep the man in the moon from seeing her in her night clothes, has been seen at Church with a hole in her stocking!

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A tailor in New York advertises for "a number of thin coat makers." At the rate of wages paid there, we should suppose nearly all the coat makers to be thin ones.

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ARREST OF CAPT. HOLLINS.—Capt. Hollins, of the ship Cyane, was arrested in New York on Friday, at the instance of those who suffered by losing property at the bombardment of Greytown, and held to bail for further investigation in the sum of $20,000.—The affair has caused great excitement.

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## $300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

**AMOS,**

who ran away from me on the 3d of July 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by warts.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C. or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr Lewis Dickey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts and was purchased by Capt James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg P. O.; Abbeville District, S. C., September 7, 1854.

## TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Bridge across the Catawba at McDowell's Ford, advertised to be let out at the lowest bidder is postponed until the Tuesday of the Fall Superior Court at Morganton, when it will certainly be let to the lowest bidder.

Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
*Bridge Commissioners.*

Morganton, Burke County N. C.
Aug 10th 1853—tf.

## TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscriptions.

## G. T. MASON,

**Commission Merchant,**

*GREENVILLE, S. C.*

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

**Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,**

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

**Groceries, Hardware, &c.,**

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to *Rosenthal & Co.* are requested to call immediately and settle with J. B. Lowenberg, who is fully authorized to close up the business. Attend to this without delay.

*ROSENTHAL & CO.*

Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854 tf

## READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell now opening at S. & McD'S.

## Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

## Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

*Oak Tanned Sole Leaher, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girhs, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

**Saddlery,** of every deseription, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

E. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

## SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

*Mercantile Business*

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

## GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7. 1853. tf

*Receiving and Forwarding*

## GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

## Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

**TRIPLETT & SMITH,**

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

## TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of POLLY W. ALEXANDER are requested to come forward, lift their notes and save cost, as I must collect soon. Persons having business with me will find me at Mr. Murphy's, on Swannanoa, at the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Osborn; where I will be founud at any and at all times with my papers, ready for settlement. Please call

W. J. ALEXANDER, *Adm.*

## FOR THE LADIES, PARTICULARLY.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

**The ladies,** by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered nconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

**James W. Patton,**

*ASHEVILLE, N. C.*

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

## To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves. &c.

## To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

## Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

## Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c

## Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

## Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

## Something New!

*BE IT KNOWN,*

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

**HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,**

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured*.

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishinig their opinions in a pamphlet which may be oftained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1854.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

## Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6. 1853.

## Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S

## Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3. 1853. tf

*SMITH & McDOWELL*

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

## For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

**"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."**—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

## The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows heavy domestics, coutry jeans linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

## Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

## ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

**L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.**

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

**An excellent** assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

## Cancers Can Be Cured.

*DR. CLOPTON*

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2. 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

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This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

**People** fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

**Candies,** assorted, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

## HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,

*ASHEVILLE, N. C.*

THI INSTITUTION opens i ts first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854 with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

———— Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

MR. JOS. SNYDER, Professor of Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will contiune 10 months, wtth occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for Summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The ollege Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *extras*' though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired, *to all holders of scholarships or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25,00 for 5 years $40.00; for 10 years, $60.00; for 20 years, $100.00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10,00; for 5 years, $15,00; for 10 years, $30.00

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $13.00, $17.00, $21.00, $25,00, and $30.00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30,00, and Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, each $20.00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not*. For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10,00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2,00, and for the use of Guitar of $1,00 Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2,00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1,50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one-third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months, at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the college and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board,
R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

Jnne, 1st 1854.

## Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

## Fall and Winter Goods.

**W. D. RANKIN & Co.**

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

**WINTER GOODS,**

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods,

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27 1853.

## Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

## CALICO! CALICO!!

**3500 YARDS**, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

## Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.